Colonist FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1896

COOL AND DELIBERATE.

The Times is not "rattled." It evidently makes its mis-statements and its misrepresentations coolly and deliberately. Its intention to deceive is too apparent to permit of any such assumption. It tries very hard and in a most disingenuous way to make the public believe that Mr. Bostock and Mr. John Grant are "in entire harmony with Mr. Laurier's declarations and with the platform of the Liberal party." Mr. England. This is, he declares, his "ideal." He will not be satisfied until every particle of protection is eliminated from the Canadian tariff. He has become the apostle of church as they do. free trade. Free trade has been his theme from Quebec to the Pacific Coast. He has preached it everywhere and his organs boast, the Times among the number, that he has made multitudes of converts wherever he has gone. Well, was Mr. Bostock in harmony with the apostle of free trade when he allowed his friend the editor of the Nelson Miner to proclaim to the world that " whatever his own private convictions may be, he recognizes that free trade will not suit Canada." Mr. Bostock has never disavowed the views attributed to him by the Nelson Miner.

DEAR SIR MACKENZIE: WHILE, as fancy you are aware, I entertain very strong views in opposition to separate schools, disapproved and still disapprove of the then government's failure to disallow the Jesuit

Mr. John Grant saw fit in a letter which he wrote to the Times as late as the fifteenth of the present month to say : "While I do not advocate free trade for Canada, yet above all endorse with all my heart Mr. one cannot belp recognizing the great strides Meredith's position on the school question, that Britain has made under that system of yet, after reading the report leading up to fiscal policy."

Canada; it is his ideal. Mr. Bostock "re. will be glad to learn that I heartily approve cognizes that free trade will not of your course in this matter. Indeed, I do suit Canada," and Mr. John Grant have done otherwise under the circumstances declares that he does not advo- To my mind it is not so far as you are concate free trade for Canada. Can it be cerned a question of separate schools or no said with any approach to truth that either of these gentlemen is in entire harmony with Mr. Laurier's declarations and with do not in this respect, let us appeal to the the platform of the Liberal party. We enactors of it for the amendments we desire, but do not let us attempt to override and of the Times to ask his friends, in the words lease of both life and power, and much satisof an American statesman, "Where are faction in the discharge of the important we at?" If Mr. Templeman, who is one of and trying duties devolving upon you, be the Liberal nominees for the representation lieve me, my dear Sir Mackenzie, your old of Victoria in the House of Commons, agrees with his friends Mr. Bostock and Mr. John Grant he is certainly not in harmony with the declarations of Mr. Laurier.

CANDID CONVERTS

We find that the reasonable and constitu tional stand which the Dominion Government have taken on the Manitoba School question has recommended itself to think. ing men who were at one time strongly opposed to what they believed to be interfer ence with the rights of Manitoba. Before the question was seriously discussed very many were of opinion that Manitoba and the other Provinces of the Dominion pos- submitted to the Federal Parliament. of laws on the subject of education. Among those who got new light on the subject was Mr. H. J. Macdonald of Winnipeg, son of Sir John A. Macdonald. When Mr. Macdonald found that he had come to mistaken Council long to decide whether the paveconclusions on the subject he, with a candor ment, whatever the material may be, shall characteristic of him, immediately informed be laid on a solid foundation or whether it his friends and political associates of his shall have no foundation, properly speaking, change of view. We may say in passing at all. Everyone who knows anything that it is at this present moment not an about road making must be convinced that easy thing for a Winnipeg man, whether he is in politics or not, to proclaim that he has depend altogether on the nature of the is in politics or not, to prociain what the man depend attogether on the changed his views on the subject of the roadbed. If the paving or covering, what to pass abreast. But we are compelled to pass abreast. school question, particularly when the change is to what is there the unpopular material, material that can be acted upon by

of course you can very well see that right of appeal is mere verbiage without the natural sequence, redress. That court simply decided the question brought before it without attempting to dictate, but went as far as possible in suggesting that a modification should take place which would give relief to the minority. To be more concise, let me here put the question in a nutshell, as it here put the question in a nutshell, as it is made and labor required coat. The material and labor required coat these will work up in spite of all that can be done. But if a solid foundation is made and the drainage is at all fair, the road, whatever it may be covered with, will with ordinary care remain smooth and dry and clean. A good road bed, no matter what the material may be, is expensive at a first. The material and labor required coat those merchants and manufacturers—the were. The first appeal to the Privy Council was based upon the existence of schools prior to confederation with Canada, but those schools were schools by custom only, and being unaided by public funds had not that recognition which classed them as septant and septant and labor required cost those merchants and manufacturers—the people who have put them in power. It is one thing to use a by-law and another to abuse it. I am pleased to see that many or comparison between the road which has a good foundation and the one which is arate public schools within the meaning of | built on the sand. the British North America Act; but the second appeal was based upon the legisla-tion of the Province, which had established tion of the Province, which had established a right by legislating into existence and long maintaining the dual system of schools. Whatever my faults may be, and they are not by any means few, I do claim to be free from religious higotry. I am rather slow in making up my mind, but when it is made up I am inclined to hold on to my views with a good deal of tenacity. I am not one to advocate a hasty resort to rife and bayonet against the constitution when it is and bayonet against the constitution when it is and paving spatem. They should not in this very important work adopt a penny wise latter of mine in the Daily Times of the land round feelish policy. jars a little with my own views at the time, and pound foolish policy. for that would bring us to the aboriginal condition of some of those South American republics, which are ever pregnant with

have not examined into them or their com parative merits, personally, but I can see no reason why any schools receiving state aid could not be put under such supervision as would raise them to the standard claimed for national schools, or indeed make them to all intents and purposes national scho In conclusion, let me say that, while the de cision of the privy council calls unmistak ably for material redress, as a matter of right and justice, it cannot, I think, be construed as demanding an entire restora tion of the former order of things, though it appears to suggest that as a fitting starting

Mr. Macdonald did not wait to ask by what name the minority that had been aggrieved was called or whether or not he could subscribe to its creed. He saw that Laurier is avowedly a zealous advocate of the constitution protected the minority and free trade for Canada—free trade as it is in he was not disposed to deny any particular minority its rights under the constitution because he was not one of its members or

> only man who has become convinced that shall not be acted upon, under the the question of provincial rights is not in plea that it was not legal, I think it should the question of provincial rights is not involved in the Manitoba school case. Mr. John Carnegie of Peterborough, an ex-M. L. A., and a strong Equal Rights man who disapproved of the action of the Dominion Government on the Jesuite' Estates Bill, has sent the following letter to Sir Mackenzie Bowell :

bill, joined heartily in the Equal Rights movement until it was virtually strangled by its leader, and still approve of the princiand the order just passed by the Governor-General in Council with reference to the Mr. Laurier advocates free trade for Manitoba school question, I think that you not see how you and your colleagues could and sincere friend,

well as very accurately when he says it is form a very interesting question of debate "one of obedience or non-obedience to the Confederation Act." That is exactly what the next meeting, especially as to how it was got up—was referred to the council—the "faithful few"—and a few others as a people of Manitoba are bound to obey, gives the minority of the Province the right to lo! and behold, just one, only one, of the appeal if they feel aggrieved by the action faithful turned up. By the same reasoning of the Legislature in the matter of education, and the same Confederation Act directs that if the recommendation of the

sessed under the Constitution an unlimited right to enact any laws they chose with re.

We have no doubt that there are thousport his view are, in my humble opinion, ands of others besides Mr. H. J. Macdonald "faithful," whether they be few or man gard to education. But men who honestly and Mr. Carnegie in all parts of the Dominion and intelligently studied the Constitution of who have come to see that the Manitoba the Dominion and the judgments of the school question is not a religious question Judicial Committee of the Privy Council at all, but simply one of good faith. Shall soon learned that the power of the Pro. we live up to the terms of our Constitution. vinces was subject to limitations and or shall we act in open violation of its prorestrictions in this matter of the enactment visions? This is really the essence of the Manitoba school question.

CONCRETE OR SAND?

will soon become uneven and wear into ruts. the further expense of a summons and rai

servedly fallen into disrepute because it had sion composed of practical, up

A WOMAN'S PAPER.

THE FAITHFUL FRW.

are the faithful members who endeavor to yours truly. romote the interest of the greatest number of its members in its proceedings, and hav-ing once undertaken certain duties endeavor to carry them out. Because there was no quorum at their meeting on Friday those who attended, named by your representative the "faithful few," commented freely upon the fact that those who at the last neeting favored more frequent meetings were conspicuous by their absence. Now, sir, the members referred to can stand a little good natured criticism and chaff over what, perhaps, seems at first sight rather inconsistent, but when the said "falthful few" take it upon themselves to say that, because the first meeting after the passing of But Mr. Hugh John Macdonald is not the not well attended, the said resolution

> be made known why (partly) the meet-ing was not well attended, also that any attempt to overrule a well expressed wish of the members, after due notice, in proper form and according to the constitution, be met with determined opposition by a large proportion of the members. Friday's meeting was not well attended for, amongs others, the following reasons: The notice of meeting was too short. I myself had made several engagements for that afternoon which it was impossible to break. Others were in the same boat. The business to be brought forward consisted of one item only, which did not seem to many a sufficient reason for leaving their business for the afternoon unless they had nothing particular to do; and the business might just as well have been brought up at the next monthly meeting. Now, where were the members who favored the monthly meetings? I, as the mover, am accounted for, Mr J. Piercy, the seconder, is on his way Mr. Brownlee is on the Mainland; besides these Messrs. Earle and Prior are at Ottawa, and many other mempers were out of town.

But, sir, I think that the "faithful few were not quite pleased because the monthly meetings proposal carried and wish to make this an excuse for having it altered. They know that in future many little things that previously came up at the meeting of the council and were there dealt with because of the lapse of time between the board meetings, will be dealt with at these monthly meetings. The general body of the members desired the hange and voted for it without asking, and we must ask the "faithful few" to kindly, considerately and indulgently let it stand as t is. It was done decently and in order on the square"! I have just one little rod in pickle for the "faithful few." Many Mr. Carnegie states the nature of the of them are members of the council, I be-Manitoba school question very happily as lieve. Well, at the last meeting a certain committee to report. A meeting of the council, or "faithful few," was called, and

and the same logic that the "faithful few advance in the case of no quorum on Friday the "council" should never meet again.
Mr. Robert Ward expressed himself Governor-in-Council is not complied with by the opinion that anything that would serve the Provincial Legislature the case shall be submitted to the Federal Parliament.

to increase the interest of its members in the board's proceedings should not be discouraged. Certainly, and those who man HERBERT CUTHBERT

TOO MUCH ZEAL.

TO THE EDITOR :- There's a saying tha new broom sweeps clean, and it seems new city council intend to make a very old sweep with the aid of the street by is Why this sudden outburst of zeal? can be the reason of Ald. Cameron's gr earnestness? What are the serious of plaints that have been made that out o council should by enforcing the letter of We do not think it will take the City law, in these times when trade is near dead and money scarce, cause merchan manufacturers and other ratepayers are annoyance and injury? A few days ago were notified by the police to remove o tain moulding boxes from off the space l tween the sidewalk and the roadway Pembroke street. Now these boxes we there being plenty of room for two or the side of the question. But Mr. Macdonald did not hesitate. In an address at a meeting of the Young Conservative Club held a little good condition but a very short time. It time it has been thought proper to put us the state of which we will have to least for the purpose, not having sufficient room in our works. In the mean time it has been thought proper to put us the state of the purpose of the purpose of the purpose of the purpose of the purpose. In the mean time it has been thought proper to put us the purpose of the purpose of the purpose. The judgment delivered by that last court of appeals was that a system of separate schools having been established by law, the minority had a right to appeal, and very explicitly had a right of "material redress."

Will soon become uneven and wear into ruts. Besides, it will not be long before it will get a thick upper covering of dust in summer. The expense of a summons and raise the city revenue by a fine. I think this speaks plainly enough without further comment. Have any of our city council every explicitly had a right of "material redress."

Soft material beneath will work up not the lessons of the present teach us that the time must come when our municipal Wood pavement has is some places unde- affairs shall be administered by a commis

19th inst., which omits the amount of information I asked Col. Prior to obtain. What I said preceding the words quoted by Mr. A. S. Potts was "Mr. McPhillips

of the expenditure, which he would show me if I called at his office. My reply was To the Editor :—In these days of scepticism, agnosticism and other isms it is quite refreshing to find a taithful few in any society, sect or corporation, and I am glad to know that we have a "few faithful" members of our Board of Trade. But just who convertes the faithful few I will leave it to reblieb them as every efficient in one of the partial returns. comprise the faithful few I will leave it to your readers to find out. I hold that those much interested in them as Col. Prior or

MR. WILSON'S CONTENTIONS.

To THE EDITOR :- In a letter to the Times on Friday the following statement is made by Mr. William Wile

Mr. Prior should know, but does not. A considerable time ago I requested him to move at Obtawa for this information. I believe he did so, but failed to obtain it.

March 13, 1893, Col. Prior moved for into the Dominion treasury by each of the list and Royalist are the largest—but five provinces of Quebec, Ontario, New Bruns- other steamships of the same class are under rick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia during each fiscal year, commencing on the lat of 1880, and ending on 30th June, 1892 " Also, for a return showing total sums expended by the Dominion government each of the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia from 30th June, 1880, to 30th June,

1892, under the following heads: Construction and equipment of railways Subsidies granted to railways. Maintenance of railways.
(These three not to include the Canadian acific and Intercolonial railways) Harbors, rivers, piers and docks.

Dredging.
Public buildings of all kinds. The returns were ordered and brought own, and when Col. Prior returned from Ottawa after the session of 1893 he brought them with him, as, like a great many other returns ordered, they were not printe couple of weeks before Col. Prior left for Ottawa he showed me the tabulated state ment and told me that the gentleman who had asked him to move for them had never been sufficiently interested in the matter to

call to see them or even to ask for them. A. STEWART POTTS. April 20, 1895.

THE CITY MARKETS.

If street animation is an indication of wholesale and retail, has improved considerably since the fine weather set in. Butchers report an improvement in their line; while the grocers have reaped similar benefits. There is one particular trade, however, which is seemingly dull, and that is in the handling of grain. It has been steadily rising in value for some time and is still on the advance. There are changes in the varieties of flour in stock, some brands being now "out of season" and substituted by American grades. The receipts of California commodities continue large, strawberries-the first of the season-being now offered at some establishments. and truits are unchanged with but little activity, the small amount of animation there is being in connection with the former. Coal-oil, which has already been spoken of as rising in price, has still a marked tendency that way, it having taken three jumps since last week. It fluctuates in value to such an extent that it hardly seems to have any quotable price at present. rent retail quotations are as follows : SLOUB-Oglivie's (Hungarian) per bbl. \$ 5.40 Lake of the Woods (Hungarian) 5.40 Three Star 5.25

up.	Victoria	Zi.
the	Victoria.	.2
	Portland roller	Z,
y.	Portland roller 4 Salem 4 Rainfer 4 Superb	.75
T.	Rainian	40
	Superb	75
	Plansifter	Z
	Superb 4 Plansifter 4 Wheat, per ton. 2700@30 Oats. per con. 2700@30	OC.
	Oats, per con.	80
	Barley, per ton	CO
ab a	Wheat, per ton. 27 00@30 Oats, per com. 23,00@35. Barley, per ton 32,00@35. Middlings, per ton 25 01@30 Bran, per ton. 20,00@35. Ground Feed, per ton 25,00@30. Corn, whole. 25,00@30. " cracked 50. Cornmeal, per 10 lbs. Oatmeal, per 10 lbs. Rolled Oats, per lb.	W.
our	Bran, per ton	80
lean	Ground Feed, per ton 95 00000	UU
	Corn, whole	O
AW.	" oracked	00
hat	Cornmeal, per 10 lbs.	40
reat	Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	50
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5.4%	Potatoes, per lb.	2
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uch	Straw, per bale	00
We	Cauliflower, per doz. Hay, baled, per ton 12. Straw, per bale 1.02 Green peppers, per lb 1.02 Celery, per bunch 4 @ Onions, per lb. (Silver) 100 Eggs, Island, per dozen 20 @ Imported 11 @ Butter, fresh 256	12
oer-	cured, per lb 4@	5
be-	Celery, per bunch	15
	Unions, per lb. (Silver)	.3
on	Eggs, Island, per dozen	25
ere	imported	18
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een	Creamery, per lb30@3	35
	Home Australian	35
les,	Hams, American, per b	20
ree	" Persolara "	16
by	Creamery, per lb. 30@t	30
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	Meats—Beef per lb.	Đ,
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ise	Meats—Beef per lb. 7@1 Sides " 7@ Veal 10@1 Mutton, per b 7@12 Spring Lamb per quarter 10@16 Pork, fresh, per lb 10@12 Chiokens, per pair 1.00@2.0 Turkeys per b 16@2 Geese per b 15@2 Pigeons, ver brace 55@7 Fruits—Apples per lb 6@	ě
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rs,	(Riverside) "15@20	0
ue	Lemons (California) "2	0
rer	(Sicily) "40@5	0
les	Bananas, per doz	0
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оу	" Halibut 1 " Cod, per lb 6@	8
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10	" Onlachang ber 10, 6@8	5
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of	Cod. per lb. 6@	1
is-	Raddish, per doz	!
Do	Lettuce, per doz	2
וטע	16	1

SPORTS ON QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

To THE EDITOR :- A letter in your columns from Mr. Snider, relative to sports on the Queen's Birthday, asks which would the public rather see. I should suppose it depends upon what sporting association particular parts of the public belong to its votaries, each would claim highest honors for it. But are Victorians alone concerned? It appears you wish to cater to outside public as well. Well we in the interior will have our field sports and horse-rac-ing too on that day; for bills I see are already

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Description of the New Steamship "Progressist, " to Come Out From England.

Cargoes and Passenger Lists of Mail Ships Inward Bound-Marine Notes.

It is not yet known whether or not the steamship Progressist, the new "turret" ship under charter to the Messrs. Dunsmuir, which is to leave London, Eng., shortly to enter the coal business on this coast, will bring cargo out with her. The ship is a brand new vessel of 5,100 tons carrying Reference to Hansard shows that on capacity. There are nine of the "turret" "A return showing total revenue paid type of vessel affoat, of which the Progressconstruction. In the Marine Engineer of J Lukey, F. Johns, J. Rickson, A. Bate and March 1 a fine cut of the Progressist is C. McGregor, managing committee. given, and in the next issue of the same magazine a good idea of Doxford's "turret" rinciple of building ships is given. It says that the principal feature of the vessel is its novel appearance above water. Up to the load water line there is no material difference between the "turret" ship and an ordinary steamer built on the web frame sysem. From a longitudinal point of view it is noteworthy that in the vessel's deck and upper works there is no sheer, abundant provision for surplus buoyancy being pro-vided without the springing of the ends of the vessal other longitudinal feature is the provision of an upper and two lower decks, a divergence from the whaleback type, giving room for the crew to exercise. On the lower weather decks, which arr each on the same level, one on the port side and one on the starboard side are placed timber heads for mooring the vessel. The upper weather deck is of such a width as to admit of a port and starboard passage clear of the hatch combings and extends all fore and aft on top of the "turret." Here are the steam winches, steering gear, windlass, etc. The hatches are of abnormal length and width, and owing to the rounded gunwhale and turret" erection, the holds are emphati cally self trimmed, this latter feature making the vessel especially adapted for grain cargoes. The vessel's engines and boilers are at the extreme aft, and owing to the con otivity in business, Victoria's market, both tinuity of the "turret," both fore and aft, and transverse-wise enormously increased longitudinal strength is provided. The port and starboard lower weather decks have no openings cut in them nor is the framing broken of its continuity. Careful consideration has also been given worthy details of the ship. A high platform

> obviating the possibility of having the deck swept by a heavy sea. Not only has maximum amount of surplus buoyancy provided, but the equally important desideratum, a large righting angle, has been obsained, whether the vessel be in loaded or in light trim. The vessel has an entire double bottom on the cellular system, and with specially subdivided tanks at the after end, that without endangering the vesse water can be admitted to compensate for the consumption of the coals and thus maintain a trim of at least three inches by the stern. There is ample space in the "turstern. There is ample space in the for the accommodation of the crew, either at the fore or at the after end of the vessel. A deck house is provided for the captain, and chart-room under the figing bridge; and, further att, just abate the engine room and skylight, is the galley and entrance to the officers' and engineers'

is provided, so that a dry deck is not out of

the question. At the fore end of the "turret" deck a breakwater is fitted, so

coms, all of which are inside the "turret." MAIL SHIPS EN ROUTE.

R. has received advice of the salling of the erly following the shore line to the point of commencement. China, the former from Sydney and the China, the former from Sydney and latter from Yakohama. The Miowera left alter and re-define the boundaries of "Met-Sydney on the 18th inst, with 40 tons of chosin School District" as follows: freight for Victoria and 50 for San Francisco, having also aboard 50 salcon and 40 steerage passengers. The China, which sailed on the afternoon of the 19th inst., and which will be due here about Tuesday next, has aboard 65 saloon and 200 steerage passengers for Victoria; 100 for Portland: 200 for Puget Sound; and 120 for Vancouver, besides the following heavy freight consignments: 500 tons of overland cargo, 125 tons for Victoria; 220 for Portland; 500 for San Francisco; together with 392 tons of silk.

THE "SIKH" DEPARTS. Steamship Sikh, of the N. P. line, after taking aboard a small freight and eleven tion 43, Metchos'n District; thence northo'clock yesterday afternoon. She was very deeply laden, her cargo being chiefly flour and machinery. There were ten cabin pas-sengers aboard, Mr. A. Stewart, manager of the N. P. line at Tacoma, and Mr J B. Rogers, his friend, being among the number.

VANCOUVER SHIPPING. A Vancouver special to the Colonist says: The Olivebank, the largest vessel that ever entered the port of Vancouver, sailed for South Africa last night. She had on board 2 323 684 feet of lumber. The Glen-ivor, with a umber cargo valued at \$12 000, sailed for England to day. The ship City of Florence is chartered to load lumber at Hastings for the United Kingdom; she is at present in Victoria discharging ON THE WEST COAST ROUTE.

When the steamer Thistle, Capt. Langley, When the steamer Thistle, Capt. Langley, returns from Union colliery, whither she goes to-day with a load of iron and other freight, she will be placed in the West Coast trade. The steamer will leave the E & N wharf for Barclay Sound and West Coast points every Wednesday evening, carrying freight and passengers.

(*Mahogany**) MARINE NOTES.

Steamer City of Topeka arrived here from the Sound at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and sailed for Alaska three hours later. She and sailed for Alaska three hours later. She CHEWING TOBACCO. had a large number of passengers.

Passenger fares for the trip from here to San Francisco of the steamer Umatilia, which personally I belong to none. Each having sails on the 28th inst, have been fixed at \$15 and \$7. This does not indicate a discon tinuance of the rate war.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES. The attendance at the meeting of the Vic-A WOMAN'S PAPER.

The Toronto Globe of the 18th is almost orpinions to the cause of national sobools.

Then, when the fall text of the decision, and I saw clearly the extent ung in the minority, I yielded not always are given and many of the articles are given and many of the articles are given and many of the expenditure of if yight existing in the minority, I yielded not doylly to the constitution, which is gainst the gagresion of might. It has been said that the separate sobools were inferior to the schools as now existing. Well, I of the schools as now existing the schools as now existing the schools as now existing the word in the texts of the extent sum B C. has received beak from the Dominion."

The Toronto Globe of the 18th is almost as the schools of the leaves only occurs the schools of a long its that foot. It seeding by the fact, I is school only occurs and summary the schools as now of the extent sum B C. has received beak from the Dominion."

The transcription of the extent sum posted around from other towns announcing toria Wheelmen's Club, held at the Victoria that fact. It seems then that Victoria will hotel last evening, was very large, and the

of eight riders and instruct them in movements of a fancy drill to be given at the close of the decorated parade. The secrecaptain and vice-president will select a team of three to compete in a team race to be held early in June. It was not decided whether the race would be rid. den on the track or ever a course to be selected by the racing committee. Later in the season a relay race will be ridden from Victoria to Nanaimo, and teams from Vancouver, Nanaimo and elsewhere will be invited to compete.

Messrs. Jeffree and Minor were appointed club representatives in cornection with the sports and games committee to arrange for the Queen's birthday celebration.

LACROSSE

NANAIMO ORGANIZED. The Black Diamond lacrosse club of Na. naimo has reorganized with Mr. James Mc. Gregor, M.P.P. as, president. The other officers chosen were: Russell Simpson, secretary-treasurer; W. Pollock, club cap. tain: A. E Booth, field captain; and Messrs.

ERNEST BRADLEY'S wheel was stolen from the Victoria hotel last night. The abandoned wreck of it was found by the police in Oriental alley at a late hour.

The steamer Ciudad de Cadiz, with 866 troops on board, arrived at Havana from Spain to-day.



WHEREAS the Council of Public Insuruc. tion is empowered, under the "Public School Act," to create School Districts in addition to those already existing, and to define the boundaries thereof, and from time to time to alter the boundaries of existing Districts; it is hereby notified that the Council has been pleased to create the tract of land included within the under-mentioned boundaries a School District, under the title of "Goldstream

Commencing at the north-west corner of Section 87, Metchosin District; thence east to the north-east corner of Section 73 of said District; thence southerly to the south-east corner of Section 67 A; thence due north-west to the eastern boundary line of Goldstream District; thence in a direct line north-west to the western boundary line of said Goldstream District; thence north following the western, northern, and eastern boundary lines of said district to the point of comme

Also, that the Council has been pleased to alter and re-define the boundaries of "Colwood

School District," as follows :--Commencing at the northern end of Parson's Bridge, Esquimalt District; thence following Rowe Stream to the boundary line between Sections 97 and 98; thence in a northerly direction along the eastern boundary line of Section 98 to the southern boundary line of Highland District; thence westerly along said boundary line to its termination; thence southerly following the eastern boundary line of Goldstream District to the north-west corner of Section 87. Metchosin District; thence easterly following the southern boundary lines of Sections 90, 84 and 78 to the south-east corner of Section 78, Esquimalt District; thence southmalt District to the south-west corner of Section 59; thence easterly following the southern boundary lines of Sections 59 and 42 to the south-east corner of Section 42; thence northerly to the south-west corner of Section 52; thence easterly along the southern boundary Geo. L. Courtney, local agent of the C. P. of said section to the sea-shore; thence north-

Commencing at the south-east corner of Section 52, Esquimalt District, being a point on the sea shore; thence westerly to the southwest corner of said section; thence southerly to the south-east corner of Section 42; thence westerly following the southern boundary lines of Sections 42 and 59 to the western boundary line of Esquimalt District; thence south to the south-east corner of Section 67A. Metchosin District; thence due north west to the eastern boundary of Goldstream District; thence southerly following the eastern boundary lines of Gold-tream and Sooke Districts to the northeast corner of Sention 76, Sooke District; thence easterly to the north-east corner of Seceasterly to the north-west corner of Section 27; thence easterly following the southern bound. ary lines of Sections 25, 24 and 33 to the seashore-line to the point of commencement. S. D. POPE.

Secretary, Council of Public Instruction. ap26-1t

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